The People's Press.

VOL. XXII. SALEM, N. C., OCTOBER 22, 1874. NO. 43.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year	$2 00
" " six months	1 00
" " three months	75

Poetry.

TOO OLD FOR KISSES.

My uncle Philip, hale old man,
Has children by the dozen;
Tom, Ned, and Jack, and Kate and Ann—
How many call me "cousin?"
Good boys and girls, the best was Bess.
I bore her on my shoulder;
A little bud of loveliness
That never should grow older!
Her eyes had such a pleading way,
They seemed to say, "Don't strike me;"
Then, growing bold, another day,
"I mean to make you like me."
I liked my cousin, early, late,
Who liked not little misses:
She used to meet me at the gate
Just old enough for kisses!

This was, I think, three years ago—
Before I went to college:
I learned one thing there—how to row,
A healthy sort of knowledge;
When I was plucked (we won the race),
And all was at an end there,
I thought of Uncle Philip's place,
And every country friend there.
My cousin met me at the gate;
She looked five, ten years older—
A tall young woman, still, sedate,
With manners cover, colder,
She gave her hand with stately pride,
"Why, what a greeting this is!
You used to kiss me." She replied:
"I am too old for kisses."

I loved, I love my cousin Bess:
She's always in my mind now;
A full-blown bud of loveliness—
The rose of womankind now!
She must have suitors; old and young
Must bow their heads before her;
Vows must be made and songs be sung
By many a mad adorer!
But I must win her: she must give
To me her youth and beauty;
And I—to love her while I live
Will be my happy duty;
For she will love me soon or late
And be my bliss of blisses,
Will come to me t me at the gate,
Nor be too old for kisses!

Select Miscellany.

The Valley of the Geysers.

Here I am at last in the very midst of this great nest of bubbling fountains of boiling water, which I first saw in my school days' geography book, and which have been to me a wonder ever since, and are, now that I have seen them, more a wonder than ever. A hundred jets of steam are rising in the air all around me like so many piles of brushwood. A hundred holes of various sizes are in the earth, and looking down into them through the rising steam one sees a great bubbling, boiling spring that seems to be bottomless. From many of them water from time to time pours over the brim and runs away in boiling rivulets, above which clouds of steam are ever rising; steam hisses out through fissures in the rock, through the soft turf, through seething pools of mud, and over a marsh a quarter of a mile distant a veil of mist is seen rising and floating away, to be melted in the tender sunshine. For the day is lovely past all description, and weary from our two days' journey of not less than ninety miles over the worst roads, on horseback, to which few of us of late have been accustomed, we enjoy our repose on the grassy slope overlooking the valley of the hot fountains, and write, and sketch, and wonder, and admire. The air is clear as it seldom is in Iceland.

THE VALLEY OF THE GEYSERS.

The outlines of the mountains are sharply defined against the clear, pearly sky, and even the snow peaks can be discerned in all their varied forms through eighty miles of distance. As I look away to the southeast great Hecla looms above a range of purple hills, the position of its immense crater distinctly marked in a depression of the cap of snow. I am looking directly across the steaming plain of the Geysers that stretches away beyond through miles and miles of soft green, and through which meander silvery branches of the Hvita, or White river. The scene is too grand and wonderful for pen or pencil. The sunlight glow on Hecla surpasses anything I have ever seen. Occasionally a delicate current of warm air touches it, and, chilled by the cold ice and snow, a light vapor for a few moments floats away from its highest point, creating the impression that a stream of smoke is issuing from it. But this happens rarely, and the great mountain seems to float in the sky as a lightsome cloud, glorious, and luminous, and vast. Behind me is the level, white summit of the Lang Jokull; nearer rises the great, sharp, snow-streaked Flafell, whose marvellously rich hue reveals at once the meaning of its name; while between this and Hecla, with the same dark foreground which frames and intensifies the glow of the famed volcanic mountain, rises peak on peak of the great Arnariello, which is the very central crest and heart of Iceland. It is a picture for a painter to linger over; it is a picture for a poet to dream of all his life, and one which I cannot better describe further than by saying that it was simply glorious. A poet (Bayard Taylor) sits now by me on the green, and I find myself wondering if his fancy and intense sympathy with nature are not, even while I write, rearing up some wonderful poetic fabric worthy of the marvellous forces that have been and still are at work in the earth beneath and around us, and worthy, too, of his comprehensive intellect and subtle qualities of thought.

MOUNT HECLA.

Hecla in itself, that is in form, is not at all picturesque. There was nothing in it to interest the fancy but the glow of sunlight on its cap of snow. It is simply a long ridge standing broadside to the northwest and southeast, and is only remarkable in outline when seen from the northeast or southwest, when the sharp ridge comes out like a peak against the sky.

I learn that the ascent of it is not difficult, and it has been already reached this year by Dr. Leitner, whom I have had the pleasure of meeting on board the Albion and again at the King's dinner, at Reikiavik. From the Geysers to its foot is a good two days' journey. One may go on horses to the little hamlet of Næfrholt, a good way up the side of a spur that it sends out to the west, from whence, after refreshing one's self with a night's sleep, the crater may be reached without difficulty or danger in five hours. This year the summit is more than ordinarily covered with snow. The season has been unusually backward and chilly, and there are very few dark patches to be seen near the crest. Usually, as I am told, the crest is almost clear of snow before August, and therefore Hecla has failed to be dignified by the name of Jukull, which means snow mountain, or at least a mountain always white. It is a simple Fell, or rocky waste.

REGIONS OF PERPETUAL SNOW.

First in importance of these Jokulls is the Vatna, which occupies an immense space of several thousand square miles, in the southwest part of the island, which has never been explored. I was told in Reikiavik that an English party of four enthusiastic Alpine climbers have gone there this season supplied with every appliance, in the shape of Alpine guides, ropes, ladders, spiked staffs and spiked boots, to do what has been hitherto regarded as impossible; but whether or not they have succeeded in breaking their necks remains to be reported. I sincerely hope that they may come out safe and sound, for the region is one of great interest both in an artistic and scientific point of view, and may they live to tell of it.

One thing I must not forget to mention before quitting the description of this scene from the Geysers. It is the surprising richness of coloring in the landscape. Surprising, because I read quite the contrary, and my friend Mr. Brice, who had passed over Iceland last year, had told me that everything to the artistic eye was unattractive and monotonous. This is doubtless in general quite true, for fog ar rain is the prevailing condition of an Iceland summer. On this day, however, the air was remarkably transparent, and there was no color in the landscape to delight the artist's eye.

The most delicate violets, the richest gray were all from time to time conspicuous, and there has been throughout the day a glow on mountain, hill and dale that is truly charming.

Notes of Travel.

A VISIT TO THE GRAVES OF LEE AND JACKSON.

From the Wilmington Morning Star.

The world-wide reputation of Generals R. E. Lee and T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, the affectionate regard that cluster around their names in the memory and hearts of our Southern people, and the high esteem which we, two pilgrims on our way to visit the Natural Bridge, cherished for those departed worthies, induced us to stop at Lexington, Va., to view their last resting place.

LEXINGTON

is beautifully situated in one of those lovely sections of the far-famed Valley of Virginia, located between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany Mountains. The valley here cannot be properly called the Shenandoah Valley, because the St. James river and its first tributaries drain and flow through it. The town of Lexington reposes on the south side of the James, and contains about 3,300 inhabitants.—It is almost surrounded by hills and mountains, and presents a very lovely and romantic appearance. It is the seat of two distinguished literary institutions, the Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University, the former is distinguished for having had General Stonewall Jackson connected with it before and at the time our late war commenced, and Commodore Maury since the war, who were professors in the said State institute, and have given it an extensive reputation. Washington and Lee University is best known as having General R. E. Lee for its President since the war, to the close of his life. In the chapel of the University, erected under the supervision of General Lee, and by means of funds placed in his hands by his devoted personal friends and numerous admirers, is a room in the basement, which was Gen. Lee's office. It is still preserved with sacred reverence as he left it when he died. Strangers are permitted to visit this room, but are not allowed to disturb the order and arrangement of its furniture, books, papers, &c. Adjoining this room, and in the basement of the chapel, is another room, which contains

THE GRAVE OF GEN. LEE.

It occupies the centre of the room, and by the side of it repose also the remains of his beloved wife. Both graves are covered with a large but plain marble slab almost level with the wooden floor, and surrounded with a railing of cherry wood. The inscriptions on these tombs are wonderfully expressive in their very simplicity:

"GEN. ROBERT EDWARD LEE,
Born
Jan. 19, 1807,
Died
Oct. 12, 1870."
"MRS. MARY CUSTIS LEE,
Born
Oct. 7, 1807,
DIED
Nov. 5, 1873."

Outside of this railing, and near the wall of this same room, is the grave of Gen Lee's daughter; it is surmounted by a small monument, standing on a base, and bears the following inscription:

"ELEANOR AGNES LEE,
Died
Oct. 15, 1873.

To quote the language of my *companyon du voyage*: "It was a great privilege to stand at the grave of one so great and good, and commune with the memories that came flocking upon us, as we stood with uncovered head and looked down upon the resting place of such sacred dust." A few days before our visit, several Mexican engineers visited this hallowed shrine, inscribed their sentiments and feelings on their cards, and deposited these on the railing which surrounds the tomb of Gen. Lee and his wife; boquets of flowers, coronets and crosses of evergreens and immortelles are deposited on these tombs, manifesting the high regard that is cherished for the sacred dust that reposes here and showing plainly that the number of visitors to this shrine is not inconsiderable.

A reclining figure or statue of General Lee is now being cut out of marble by one of the celebrated modern sculptors, which, when completed, is to be placed on the marble slab that surmounts his tomb.

All this is as it should be, and is refreshing to the feelings of the stranger; but very different were our emotions when we entered the cemetery in the southern part of town, and actually had to hunt for

THE GRAVE OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

Great pretentious shafts, which the hand of opulence had reared over its dead, and almost crowded with inscriptions, abound in the lovely and well shaded cemetery; but none of these mark the last resting place of the immortal Jackson. In a secluded spot, and near a receiving vault, there is a small square surrounded by an iron railing, upon which the hand of time or vandalism is at work; for some of the iron ornaments on the railing are missing; inside of this railing there stands a small catalpa tree, and in one of the four corners a box bush,—and there sleeps the now world-renowned "Stonewall" Jackson. At the head of his grave is a small stone of marble, shaped like a scroll, about three feet high, standing on a pedestal of stone a foot in heighth; upon this simple headstone of marble is inscribed the name:

"GEN. THOS. J. JACKSON,"

and nothing more, and upon a very small foot stone the initials

"T. J. J."

Not even flowers deck his grave; a few faded boquets overgrown with grass, placed there, perhaps, at the last memorial celebration, is all that can be seen to indicate that others had been there before our visit to this hallowed place. The heart grows sad at the indications of such neglect of the tomb of one of the greatest Generals of the Confederate army.

Within the same iron railing there is another tomb, surmounted by a small shaft of marble. The inscription upon it tells its own story:

Mary Graham,
Infant child of
T. J. & M. A. Jackson,
Died
May 25, 1858.

Nine Years of History.

[From the New York Sun, Editorial.]

If instead of ending the war in 1865, when their great armies surrendered, the Southern people had continued to struggle with desperation, obstinacy and ferocity—if they had shown a spirit of uncompromising hostility, in guerilla warfare, in local outbreaks and other demonstrations of animosity, individuals among them would have been put to death for treason, and others would have suffered in proportion; but as a body they would have been far better treated than they have been, and would be today infinitely better off than they are.

Had they continued in arms and in hostility, their conquest by military force would undoubtedly have been signal and severe; but after it was accomplished, they could not have been in any worse condition than that of subjugated provinces held under military government, administered by military men according to military rules. Armies would have been maintained among them to preserve order and repress sedition, but while they would have been governed sternly, it would have been an honest government. Avarice would not have been its one inspiring passion, and its victims would have had to endure tyranny, but not robbery or fraud. They would have been subjected to the operation of a regular system regularly administered. They would have had no political existence, but there would have been no plundering in addition to their public debt, and the taxes they would have been compelled to pay would not have gone into private pockets of Governors, legislators and Judges, holding office through cheating elections and exercising power for the sole purpose of robbery.

Instead of keeping up the war, they submitted patiently and sincerely to the Government against which they had revolted. They had been beaten in the prolonged struggle; and now they honestly desired to live as citizens, and not as enemies, in the land where they were born. During the war their efforts had been so tremendous and so unanimous that it is not too much to say that they remain without a precedent in history. Their pacification was equally astonishing and unparalleled. The war disappeared as if by magic. Its spirit as well as its manifestation utterly ceased; so that we who were conquerors were enabled at once to disband our own armies, enrolled for their subjugation; hardly a corporal's guard was retained under the standards to defend our conquest through the whole enormous area of the confederacy.

With the submission of the South began a new drama as inhuman and revolting as slavery, and more subtly terrible than the worst evils of war. Peace was asked and promised, and the form of civil government; but while this promise was kept to the ear it was broken to the sense. We did not call them conquered provinces, but States; and we proceeded to let loose upon them an insatiable swarm of plunderers whose like was never seen. The carnival of speculation, fraud and public plundering which has prevailed in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana for those eight years surpasses belief, and cannot be justly appreciated at the present day. Georgia and Texas have been saved by the early overthrow of the Republican party within their limits and the transfer of their Government into honest hands; but in the other States villainy has run an incredible riot, and legislators, Governors, and Judges have outdone all previous conceptions respecting the potentiality of theft. The people are stripped; their property is so worthless that it will not sell for the taxes; and yet the rapacity of these official brigands is unsatiated. A crushing load of public debt is heaped upon each of these States; but the proceeds have been stolen, and there is nothing to show for what the citizens are called upon to pay. And to crown and perpetuate these wrongs the most ingenuous devices are put in force to keep the robbers in authority and to deprive the people of even the possibility of turning them out by means of the ballot.

Such is in brief the history of reconstruction; such is the present condition of the Southern people; and such are the reasons why, in 1874, when a portion of them are driven to utter desperation by eight years of boundless extortion and hopeless fraud, it is necessary to stretch out the military arm and send bayonets among them once more. The facts are patent and unquestionable; and the Northern people cannot ponder them too wisely or too well.

Civil War in Spain.

Here is another episode in the Spanish warfare which I will narrate, and the authenticity of which I will guarantee. It is one of the last in date, but not the first, doubtless, in atrocity. Such as it is, nevertheless, I am sure that the readers of America would shrink from anything so inhuman.

The scene was at Cuenca. Among the insurgents who attacked and took the city, there was a young man, who was himself a native and resident of Cuenca. He belonged to a good family, and had entered one of the bands of Don Carlos only for the purpose of being avenged in a love affair. He had been enamored of one of his cousins from his early youth; but she had always turned a deaf ear to his suit. About a year ago he demanded an explanation, which was not denied him; but the words of his beautiful cousin, instead of calming him, drove him into a frenzy.

"I can never be yours," said she, "because I love Luiz."

Luiz was a neighbor who had recently entered the ranks of the republican forces to fight against the Carlists.

"Very well," replied the lover; "I, too will be a soldier to-morrow, but not a soldier of Madrid. As for your Luiz, you will never see him again; and you will be mine, Agnes, as sure as I live to return."

The next day he joined a band of Carlist brigands, and a week ago he returned to Cuenca as an enemy. The city was compelled to surrender, after a stubborn resistance of sixty hours, during which Luiz was killed. As soon as he entered the place, the cousin, in a greater state of exaltation than ever—due, in a measure, doubtless, to his having received a slight wound—immediately directed his steps toward the house of his fair relation.

The doors and windows were securely closed. He rapped—no response. Could she be away? That seemed hardly probable, for she had an invalid father, unable to leave his bed, or even to be moved, to whom she was too devoted to desert him under any circumstances. They must, therefore, both be in the house; but they would not reply. The house was as silent as death itself. But has one passed a year in the service of would-be Carlos VII without having learned an infallible means of making a door open? That would be humiliating! The lover became a bandit, resorted to the torch; he fired the house. His comrades, who knew what Christian sympathy demanded of them, came to his assistance. They collected some fagots in the neighboring houses, piled them up against the door that refused to open in response to their appeals, and set fire to them.

In less than an hour the house was completely enveloped in flames, but not a cry, not a single movement indicated that it was at the moment inhabited. But now a small wing, that has thus far escaped, takes fire. The destruction is becoming complete, when a window opens and the face of a young girl confronts the savages below, who cry—

"At last! at last!"

"Ay, at last!" she replies, defiantly; "at last death is upon us. My father is already half suffocated. In a few minutes we shall both go to that world where assassins do not come except to receive the punishment for their crimes."

"No, no!" cried the cousin, seizing a ladder, "you shall not die: I will save you!"

"Be saved by you! Rather a thousand deaths! You have killed Luiz, you have killed my father—and now you would save me! Never! But before throwing myself into these flames, lighted by your murderous hands, I would tell you, brigand, wretch, monster, that I curse you!"

And she disappeared.

This is the civil war in Spain!

Keep up Family Attachments.

One of the saddest things about a large family, who have lived happily together for years under the old roof-tree, is the scattering to distant homes, which takes place as they grow up, one by one, to years of maturity. It is often the case that, in the cares and bustle of business, letters grow more and more infrequent, and finally brothers and sisters will entirely lose sight of each other. These kindred ties are much too sacred to be thus lightly severed. It takes such a little while to write a letter, and the expense is so trifling, that there can hardly be an excuse for the neglect.

A loving family circle, thus widely severed, adopted a curious but beautiful plan for keeping informed of each other's welfare. The two most remote, on the first of each month, write a part of a page on a large sheet, containing the principal news of the month, and this is forwarded to the family next in order. Some member of the household adds a little contribution, and sends it on to the next, and so on till the circle is complete. Thus the family circle goes its rounds twelve times a year, and each one is kept well-informed of the joys, sorrows, plans and pursuits of the others. Family gatherings are frequent in such households, and the home attachments never grow cold.

Sons in particular, away from home, are apt to grow very neglectful of letter-writing. Oh, if they knew how many heart-aches such neglects often cause to the loving breast that pillowed their tired heads in childhood, they would not be so thoughtless. If they knew the joy that a letter brought, and could see how its lightest words were dwelt over and talked over by the fireside, they would not be so sparing of those messages. Are not some of us sadly in arrears in this particular?

A Remarkable Case of Glass Eating.

[From the Staunton Vindicator.]

The case of Mr. John White, who has been in Augusta county a couple of years, and has caused so much astonishment by his ability to eat glass, has attracted the attention of the medical profession, and the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* contains the following communication from Dr. Reese, of Staunton, on the subject:

Editor Medical and Surgical Reporter:

There was in my office this morning a case which may be of some interest to the profession.

Mr. W., from Ireland, a healthy, stout looking man; weight, 147 pounds; age, 24 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; occupation for a long time seaman, but now professes to be an engineer; came to this country two years and six months ago; was educated, he says in France and England; has rather a pleasant face, and seems disposed to make himself agreeable.—By request, he came in to exhibit to me that he could eat glass with impunity. He expressed a preference for watch crystals, as they were more easily chewed, but as there were none convenient, he would take the common window-pane glass. I went out and secured a piece, about one-third of a broken pane, and brought in several friends to witness the sight. He took the glass and deliberately bit out a piece about the size of a silver half dollar, and chewed it up with as much gusto as if it had been a piece of bread, swallowed it, taking afterwards a swallow of water and bread he said to get the particles out of his teeth. He would have eaten the whole piece if I had requested, as he has frequently eaten tumblers for a drink of whisky. He said he would eat any kind of glass except the colored bottle glass, which had poison in it. He was first induced to try the experiment, about three years ago, at Cape Good Hope, by a surgeon in the British Navy, who bet he could eat all the glasses (18 in number,) at a dinner party, which he did, and he saw no reason why he could not do as much, so he tried it by eating only three. Since that time he has eaten glass for the amusement of others, over a thousand times, with no disagreeable effect. The only difference he sees is, it gives him an appetite.

Is there any solution to this problem, why it does not kill the man or produce some serious disorder of the system, when we have been taught the dangerous consequences of swallowing glass? He does not seem to chew it up very finely, and says he only wants two bites on a watch crystal before swallowing it. It is certainly a mystery to me, and I would like to hear from some of your readers on the subject.

Respectfully,
B. P. REESE.

Staunton, August 14th, 1874.

The experimentor, though he prefers thin glass, can eat thick, having eaten several tumblers in Staunton for the amusement of his friends,

Failures in Business.

Peter Cooper failed in making hats, failed as a cabinet-maker, locomotive builder, and grocer, but as often as he failed he "tried again," until he could stand upon his feet alone, then crowned his victory by giving a million dollars to help the poor boys in time to come.

Horace Greely tried three or four lines of business before he founded the *Tribune*, and made it worth a million dollars.

Patrick Henry failed at everything he undertook until he made himself the ornament of his age and nation.

The founder of the New York *Herald* kept on failing and sinking his money for ten years, and then made one of the most profitable newspapers on earth.

Stephen A. Douglas made dinner tables and bedsteads and bureaus many a long year before he made himself a giant on the floor of Congress.

Abraham Lincoln failed to make both ends meet by chopping wood; failed to earn his salt in the galley-slave life of a Mississippi flatboatman; he had not even wit enough to run a grocery, and yet he made himself a grand character of the nineteenth century.

General Grant failed at everything except smoking cigars; he learned to tan hides, but could not sell leather enough to purchase a pair of breeches. A dozen years ago "he brought up" on top of a wood-pile, "teaming it" to town for $40 a months and yet he is at the head of a great nation.

How to Get Along.

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours. If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich sitting around stores and saloons. "Never fool" in business matters. Have order, regularity, system, liberality and promptness. Don't meddle with business that you know nothing of, or business that belongs to other people. Never buy an article you don't need, simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells it takes it out in trade. Strive to avoid hard words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in your path. More miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by wasting your time by the way, and then try to make up lost time by rushing. Pay as you go if it be possible. A man of honor respects his word as his bond. Aid but never beg. Have but few confidents, and be sure to take no women into your confidence, for they can't keep secrets. Use your own brains before asking others for the loan of theirs. Learn to think and act for yourself. Never stint your stomach, or spend your last dollar, or borrow money to procure fine furniture, fine clothing, and a buggy, with the expectation of being numbered with the "upper tens."

In Troy they throw red hot pennies to the organ grinders. This kills two birds with one cent. It records a charitable action in the eyes of the world and disables the hand of the organ man.

A New York State Quaker was found in a patch of grass behind a fence looking at a circus procession and he turned it off by asking: 'Friend, has thou seen the kingbolt of my wafion around here?"

The Indiana man who worked three days in a harvest field and received therefor a litter of pups, has come to the conclusion that it is not more currency we need but a better currency.

Diversified Industry Our Only Hope.

"Constant dripping will wear away a stone."

One of the daily wonders of our people is, why we lay up so little at the close of the year's labors? We count up a crop worth hundreds of millions—make a grand show upon paper—our wonderful resources are blazoned before the world; "The South recuperated and prosperous" is written upon our banner, and yet when our balance sheet is made out at the end of the year, we have not a dollar, and must give liens or mortgages to raise money to run the machine another year. For seven long years the Southern planter has devoted his whole energy to making cotton, and this very day he is a poorer man than he was in 1866.

His fences are all gone, his houses in a dilapidated condition—his farm stock dead or in bad condition—less order or system, worse agricultivation. No hog and hominy of his own raising, and dependent upon others for everything but cotton. There may be exceptions, but no one can deny that this is the general condition of the country. And worse than all this, there is a lack of confidence in man's integrity. No man can trust his neighbor—"his word is as good as his bond," is a myth. Doubtless bad legislation and bad association have had much to do with our demoralization, but we are responsible for no little of it.

We have not, and it seems as if we never will, realize the importance of diversifying our industry. It is the burden of every agricultural address—it is admitted by all, still year after year we follow in the old route as doggedly as ever. It seems impossible for us to realize the importance of anything smaller than a cotton bale.

We send millions of dollars annually to Nurserymen and Seedsmen for things we could easily grow at home, of better quality. Every city, village and cross-road store in the country has its Northern garden seeds for sale and supplies its surroundings with everything from a "Roastin' ear" to a turnip seed.

Will any one deny that with a little painstaking, we could raise just as good seed at home? It is a small matter, I have heard some one say. Yes that is the trouble; we will not recognize the value of small matters.

We passed a farmer, a few hours ago, ploughing. His plough was made in Pennsylvania; his bridle somewhere North; his hames of Northern leather; his backband cost him seventy-five cents—when a yard of Graniteville drill would have made three much better ones—but this was ready-made and looked nice, everything but his shuck collar was foreign.

We will not learn the importance of economy in small matters. We cannot realize the fact that planting on the old scale has been numbered among things that were. Nothing like genuine, uniform prosperity can be looked for until we stop the leaks on the farm and surround ourselves with all the home industries which go toward making us independent.

Patronize your own mechanics—encourage every new enterprise which adds to the capital, population, or the prosperity of the country. Let cotton or tobacco be your staple crop, but dovetail every other species of industry in that you can. These may be hard lessons to learn, but the sooner we begin it the better—we will have to come to it some time, down South.

Josh Billings' Spice Box.

Most every one loves to listen 2 slander, but thar aint but few but what despise the auther ov it.

What a heartless world this would be if thare was no tears in it.

Wise men are never surprised when fools are alwaz wondering at everything that happens.

I meet a grate menny men whose talk iz like a bunch of fire-krackers when they are first touched oph, full ov power for a fu minutes, and then all is over.

Without munny, without friends and without impudence, iz about az low down in this world as enny man can get, and keep virtewouse.

After a man has passed the age of 57, about awl that he kan find tu talk about and brag on, iz that he has got more pains and akes than enny ov the rest of his nabors.

Thare iz nothing that a man iz so certain ov as he iz ov what he sees, and yet thare is nothing that deceives him oftener.

Beware of the man who iz always reddy to swop old friends for nu ones.

The dog that will follow everybody ain't worth a kuss.

When I pla whist I alwaz like a phool for a pardner, for they do hold such good hands.

I have hed people set down bi mi side and konfidently undertake to explain something to me ov grate importance, and after talking 34 minits by the watch, I not only didn't kno what they had been trying to tell, but forgot a good deal that I knu before.

There is but little that iz new under the sun, and what iz aint good for much.

One ov the most perfect victories yu kan achieve over enny man is tu beat him in politeness.

The rarest artikle quoted in market just now iz good common sense.

Young man, you had better be honest than cunning, and it is hard work to be both.

I kan't tell exactly what's the matter ov me, but I am alwaz just a leetle shyov the woman who wears her hair cut short.

The world at large judges of us by our success.

The grate mistake that menny people make is to think that they was made before the world was instead ov since.

THE SAME EVERYWHERE.—The poor negro creates trouble wherever he has been colonized. It would seem to be his revenge upon the white race for having brought him from his native wilds, to profit by his labor. While our Southern States are kept in a perpetual ferment by the colored population, their brethren in the island of Jamaica are exhibiting signs of discontent, and fears of an insurrection are entertained. Late accounts represent the island to be the theatre of mischievous agitations, resulting in great excitement against Englishmen and English rule. There seems to be some incendiary leaders among them who, like the adventurers in the Southern States, make it their business to stir up strife and foment race disturbances.—*Richmond Whig.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

ENLARGEMENT.—It will be remembered we proposed some time since, materially to improve the PRESS, as soon as we received sufficient encouragement to justify the undertaking. If our advertising patronage increases much more, the time has come for the enlargement, which will enable us to give our patrons more reading matter without additional charge.

And now, as we have not a single subscriber on our list, who has not influence enough to procure an additional one, we again propose to each to try the experiment of doubling our list, thereby adding at least four more columns to the dimensions of the PRESS.

The Elections.

The recent election in Georgia for members of the Legislature passed off quietly, there being very little opposition, except in a few counties, to the Conservative candidates. There will not be more than fourteen Republicans in both Houses of the next General Assembly, giving the Conservatives a majority on joint ballot of 209.

OHIO.—This State, last week, elected the entire Democratic State ticket, and sends to the lower House of Congress 14 Democrats and 6 Republicans. The Democratic majority in the State is some 15,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The election of Mr. Wilson to the next Congress will make the delegation entirely Democratic.

This is another anti-civil rights and anti-third term movement on the part of the people, in order to induce the Rads "to unload." If the Democrats and Conservatives continue to gain, the Rads will be in the minority in a few years, a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

INDIANA, heretofore Republican, at the election last week, gave the Democratic State ticket a majority of more than 10,000, and sends 8 or 9 Democrats and 5 Republicans to Congress.

ARKANSAS has also gone Democratic, while IOWA and NEBRASKA have made considerable Democratic gains.

The Southern outrage business seems not to be paying very well.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—Below is the latest from one of Georgia's prominent statesmen, which we give as an item of news, merely.

We would say, that so far as Grant is concerned, we see nothing to admire in his administration, and hope he will have patriotism and good sense enough to decline a third term, and thereby perhaps advance re-construction, as it seems to us he has been instrumental in doing very little in that line. His successor might have better luck, and could not well accomplish less.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 16th.—Hon. A. H. Stephens addressed the citizens of Augusta, reviewing the history of the government from its foundation to the present time, showing that the great struggle always has been between Centralism and Constitutionalism; that the passage of the civil rights bill would work great evil, and destroy the public school system in the South. He referred to President Grant, and said he would do him justice, that he had done his duty. As to the third term he had no objection to that *per se*. He saw no reason why a President, who executed the laws faithfully, should not be elected for that term, if the people desired it. He had looked into the Louisiana question and saw no sense in abusing President Grant for his action in that affair. He spoke hopefully of the future of the Republic and advised his hearers to obey the laws, to suppress lawlessness and to be true to the Constitution and to the Union as established by our fathers. He proclaimed himself a Jeffersonian Democrat and had great faith in the triumph of these principles. Mr. Stephens had an immense audience and spoke with clearness and vigor exhibiting no signs of weariness.

HEAR!—The Rochester, (N. Y.) *Union* says:

"The Northern half of the Union, with every element of wealth and prosperity—with its shops turning out the results of mechanical skill, and its fields blossoming with abundant harvests—is in a state of stagnation because of the condition of the South; for it is as much against reason to expect that one half of the country can be in a sickly condition, approaching death, and the other half in a healthy condition, with vigorous life, as to expect that one side of one body can be a mass of putrefaction and the other side a type of perfection."

Exactly so. Let the "Northern half of the Union" extend the hand of fellowship in all sincerity, and show their good feeling towards the South in acts and deeds, and a better feeling will soon be manifest, and confidence restored. The South would then feel better, and encouraged to build up her waste places, develop her resources, become convalescent, and the whole country, North, South, East, and West, would become more prosperous, happy and contented.

The "Northern half,"—which seems to be the *Government*—should cease to encourage thieves and robbers to plunder the South, oppress the white people, and draw the color line in favor of the negro. If the *government* does not feel disposed to assist or protect the white people in the South,—it might at least let them alone, and permit them to manage their own affairs.

In this connection, we refer the reader to an article, on the first page of this issue, under the caption of "Nine Years of History."

LIGHT AHEAD!—Now, for the first time since the war, has the South had any show before the masses of the Northern people. Through the ubiquitous *Herald*, the massive editorials of the *Tribune* and its searching correspondents, and the *Times*, though Republican, aroused to the monstrosities of Radical reconstruction, the Southern situation has been placed clearly before the Northern mind. The Chicago *Tribune* with ability equal to any of its cotemporaries, has borne no small part in the good work. By the daily exposures made by these and other Northern journals, the manufacture of Southern outrages is coming to be as fully and justly appreciated at the North as at the South. We see the result in the late elections in Ohio and Indiana.—*Richmond Whig.*

Judge THOMAS SETTLE is spoken of as Minister to Russia.

The State of Mississippi, which did not owe a dollar in 1867, is now saddled with a debt of three millions and a half, and what is worse, has nothing to show for it.

When the Governor of Kansas told Grant, the other day, that the Indians were murdering the citizens of his State, and appealed for troops to protect them, not a man was sent, yet thousands of soldiers were hastened to Louisiana for the purpose of re-establishing the carpet-bag despotism.

THE recent business failures in New York naturally created some uneasiness in credit circles. The trade suspensions within the last four weeks amount to nearly $3,250,000. Dullness in trade and decline in prices have contributed to cause these suspensions. Three firms, whose liabilities are estimated at $1,350,000, have been losers through speculations not connected with their regular business.

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?—A book has lately been published by Professor R. B. Anderson, of the University of Wisconsin, to prove that Columbus was not the discoverer of America, but that it was discovered by the Norsemen several centuries before he visited it. He says that neither accident nor inspiration had anything to do with Columbus' discoveries, but that he knew of the discovery of America by the Norsemen before he set out on his search, having gathered all the information accessible with regard to the existence of a Western continent.

So it appears that Columbus did not discover America, and that Shakspeare did not write the plays so long attributed to him. It will soon be discovered that there was no such man as George Washington, and that the "Little Corporal" was a myth.

The President's Views on the Louisiana Question.

The following from the *N. Y. Herald* from Washington, undoubtedly reflects the views of the President. It comes almost directly from him:

"The opinions of Reverdy Johnson and Chas. O'Conner, with the rejoinder of Mr. Johnson on the Louisiana question have called attention to an important principle in the political government of the country, viz: the right of the President to review his own acts. The President recognizes the necessity of having this subject settled without delay. The views of both Johnson and O'Conner, published in the Herald have been carefully read by the President. He does not agree with Johnson that either Kellogg or McEnery was elected, but equivocally declares that the election in 1872 was a mockery, and that his only motive in recognizing Kellogg was to save society in Louisiana from anarchy. He does not consider either Kellogg or McEnery the lawfully elected Governor of Louisiana. On Friday last, in conversation with a Southern gentlemen, he intimated that this would be his position in his next message to Congress, and that he should ask that provision be made for a free and fair election at the earliest possible day' and should give emphasis to what he had already declared that it was time to unload Louisiana."

The State Fair.

The Fourteenth Annual Exposition of the N. C. Agricultural Society was held in Raleigh last week, and we learn, proved to be a great success. The weather was beautiful, until Saturday, when it rained.

Prof. Kerr's geological department and his display of some 56 kinds of native wood; the display of Agricultural Implements; the horses and cattle; the ladies' department; the hairless horse; cabinet work; the old iron chest of Lord Cornwallis, captured at Guilford Courthouse, were among those which attracted most attention.

The attendance was large, and the articles on exhibition, about equal to former years. As soon as we receive the premium list, we will publish those awards deemed of interest to our readers.

We learn that under the management of our townsman, E. A. Vogler, Esq., Secretary, the business of each day was posted up in the evening, and the rush and confusion usually attending the winding up of such business, avoided.

We clip the following from the Daily *News*, of the 16th:

MEETING OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the meeting of the Society last night, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the following officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months:

President—Col. Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance.

Vice-Presidents at large—Dr. Columbus Mills, of Cabarrus; Gov. C. H. Brogden, of Wayne; Col. J. M. Heck, of Wake; Dr. W. J. Hawkins, of Warren; W. S. Battle, of Edgecombe; John Norwood, of Orange.

Treasurer—P. A. Wiley, Esq.

Recording Secretary—Major J. C. Winder.

The appointing of the Vice-Presidents from the different Congressional Districts was left to the Executive Committee, as also the electing of a Superintendent, the office of Recording Secretary and Superintendent (the latter embracing the duties formerly performed by the Secretary) having been separated.

GRANT IN THE WEST.—President Grant made a trip to Missouri, the Indian Territory, and Northern Texas last week. At Minita, on the 12th, hundreds of Cherokees turned out to see the Great Father President, who made the following speech:

"It affords me great pleasure to visit your beautiful country which I have never seen before, though I have been far on all sides of it; it is rich in soil and unsurpassed in beauty. Without saying anything at this time about the policy which I think should be adopted with regard to the Territory, I will say I am pleased with such evidences of advancement among you, and I hope you will be encouraged in cultivating the soil of so rich and magnificent a country."

He made two more speeches to the Indians, of about the same length and import as the above.

Friend Miles, Agent of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, Indian Territory, under date of the 5th inst, writes to the Commissioner of Indian affairs as follows:

"I have to report that twenty-four lodges of Kiowas, under Satanta, went into camp, near this agency on the evening of the 3rd inst. Gen. Neill proceeded to their camp and demanded the surrender of all their arms. This was readily acceded to. The party is headed by Satanta, Big Tree, the Woman's Heart, and Strong Bear. Satanta and Big Tree are to be held in close confinement as hostages until further orders. The remainder will be permitted to go into camp near the agency and will be required to answer daily roll call."

YELLOW FEVER.—There have been a few cases of yellow fever in Charleston, S. C., but owing to the lateness of the season and precautionary measures, no fears are entertained of the disease becoming epidemic.

NOT TRUE.—The rumor that Dr. Edward Warren, some time since appointed to a position in the medical department of the army of the Khedive, in Egypt, had resigned his office, is without foundation.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS.—From the Statesville *Landmark* we glean the following items, which may be interesting to some of our readers:

The Brier Creek Association comprises 25 Baptist Churches, in the counties of Wilkes, Surry, Alexander, and upper Iredell.

The Church letters reported 91 additions by baptism, 2,635 Church members, 17 Sunday Schools with 96 officers and teachers and 869 scholars.

The Yadkin Association shows an addition of 85 members by baptism, total number of communicants, 1,673. Sixteen Sunday Schools were reported with 104 officers and teachers and 665 pupils.

This Association has lost much of its ministerial and numerical strength by dismissing a number of Churches to form a new Association last year, but it still contains 20 Churches and 18 ordained ministers. It will meet next year at Rockford, in Surry county.

CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Episcopal Convention has resulted in a movement for the virtual merging of the Canadian and American branches of the Anglican Church. Under the existing organization it is found impossible to administer the Church to the best spiritual advantage, and hence the delegates were inclined to give greater powers to the Bishops. It was recommended that no licenses should be issued to clergymen unless they were recommended by the Bishops of their dioceses. The question of the revival of the order of deaconesses was also taken into consideration. Some unpleasantness caused by the exclusion of Lay Delegates from the private proceedings of the Convention was bridged over; but the nomination of a Bishop in Illinois produced quite a storm and is still under discussion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MEETING OF THE HOLSTON CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—This body met in Asheville, N. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 14th—Bishop Doggett presiding. The representation of both Clerical and Lay Delegates is quite large, many of them however show signs of fatigue from travel to this place by stage and private conveyances. This body presents an imposing and dignified appearance, and numbers many of the best pupit orators of the day. The Holston Conference is famous for its talent and efficiency in all the departments of the Church. We will give a more extended notice of the proceedings in our next issue.—*Asheville Expositor.*

THE SYNOD AT CONCORD.—We learn from a gentleman just returned from Concord, that the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the State, in session at that town at present, is quite largely attended by ministers, elders and visitors. Rev. Daniel Lindley delivered a lecture on Africa before the Synod on Friday night. The discussions on the various topics which come before the body are, our informant says, of an unusually interesting character. —*Charlotte Observer.*

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.—New Orleans dates of October 12, report a fight at noon on 11th at Old Vacherie's road store, St. James Parish, between Bovee and Hogan, Republican factions. One party had assembled to ratify the compromise with the Conservatives, when the other interfered, which result was a free fight, in which several were wounded, but none killed.

UNVEILING THE LINCOLN STATUE.—President Grant was present at the unveiling of the Lincoln statue at Springfield, Illinois. The President's speech on the occasion is said to have been the longest and most carefully prepared speech of his, of which there is any record.

SO WE GO.—Within two weeks eleven persons have been killed by Indians in Western and Southwestern Kansas, and others missing. And yet 2,000 troops have been recently ordered from the Kansas frontier to Louisiana to assist in keeping a fraudulent State government in existence. When troops are necessary to carry the Southern elections, the poor Western emigrants may suffer at the hands of the cruel Indians for aught the U. S. Government seemingly cares.

GENERAL NEWS.

JEFF. DAVIS' PRIVATE PAPERS.—The papers and effects captured with Jeff. Davis at the close of the war have ever since been jealously preserved in the Government vaults in Washington. A few weeks ago Mr. Davis had his memory jostled by a business transaction, that made it important to have certain private papers stowed away in the catacomb of the War Department. Through a Southern friend he communicated with the Secretary of War, and asked if there was any impropriety in requesting the return of such unimportant documents and letters as would only be of service to him in business relations. Gen. Belknap thought there would be none, and the urn of the Confederacy was brought forth, the seal broken and the contents examined. The letters and private papers were ordered to be returned. A ring, several boxes of cigars, brought by blockade runners, and not having the loyal evidence of internal revenue stamps, underwear and linen shirts, in as good a state of preservation as any cloth about the mummies at the Smithsonian Institution, were also included in the category. At the bottom of the box were exhumed dreadful emblems of war, a pair of revolvers and a carbine. Should these, too, be returned? A council of war was held, at which General Townsend, General Vincent and the Secretary of War were present. It was solemnly resolved that, at the present critical juncture in the affairs of the South, it would be imprudent for the War Department to furnish arms to the ex-President of the deceased Confederacy. The rusty revolvers might have in them elements of a new rebellion, and wise statesmanship dictated that these silent weapons of death should again be consigned to the catacombs of the War Department, where a Democratic successor of the present Secretary alone can wake them to glory. It can be stated that this affair had nothing whatever to do with the recent outrages in the Southern States. Mr. Davis gets his private papers, some of his friends have been favored with the dried up cigars as souvenirs of the Lost Cause, and all that is dangerous, the revolvers and carbine, again repose peacefully in the War Department, for the great seal of General Townsend has consigned the box to its old position, wrapped about with red tape and marked, "handle with care."

The Premium Engraving issued by "Peterson's Magazine," for 1875, is really of the most beautiful and costly we have ever seen. It is not one of those cheap, colored litographs, with which the market is flooded, but a first-class line and mezzotint executed in the highest style of art, after an original picture by J. W. Ehninger, and cost, as the publisher assures us, two thousand dollars, in all. No premium of equal value, he asserts, will be offered by any magazine for 1875. The subject is "Washington's First Interview With His Wife." The story is quite romantic. Washington, on his way to join Gen. Braddock, in the great French and Indian war of 1755, stopped, with his orderly, at the White House, since so celebrated in the Virginia campaigns of McClellan, Lee and Grant. Here he met a young and beautiful widow, with whom he was so fascinated, that the orderly, instead of being summoned within half an hour, as he had expected, led Washington's horse up and down nearly all day, while his enamored master was listening to the gay sallies of the charming Mrs. Custis. The result is a matter of history. Mrs. Custis became the wife of the great hero, and was known, in after years, as Lady Washington. This is a picture that ought to be in every household. You can get it, gratis, by raising a club for "Peterson" for 1875, or by remitting $2.50 for it and for the magazine. This is a rare chance.

A CHINESE CONSPIRACY.—From China we have intelligence that sixty thousand Chinese troops being stationed at Tientsin, a conspiracy was discovered among them to seize the city and massacre all the foreigners, and that the ring-leaders have been arrested. This animosity against foreigners is deep seated and genuine in China as a similar feeling is in California against the Chinese, and probably springs from the same cause, as the introduction of American steamers on the Chinese rivers has taken away the business of thousands of male and female owners of small boats. The conduct of many Americans and Europeans who land in China is well calculated to increase the feeling, and the English war especially gave force to it. A steamer plying between Canton and Macao has been seized by pirates, the officers and crew murdered and the vessel robbed, but the triumph was brief, as the pirates were captured. Piracy seems to be a chronic evil in Chinese waters.

CHARLESTON, October 12—Noon—Reports from the interior of the State show that the excitement concerning the gubernatorial canvass runs very high. Gov. Moses has taken the stump for Chamberlain. Yesterday Chamberlain, Moses and the colored congressman Elliot, went to Sumter, the home of Moses, where Judge Green, the independent Republican candidate also resides, and has a great personal popularity. A mass meeting of the colored republicans of the county was called but refused to hear either Chamberlain, Moses or Elliot, drowning their voices amid cheers for Green.—An Independent Republican meeting was organized and addressed by several local speakers in denunciation of the Chamberlain-Moses party, who returned to Columbia indignant at being refused a hearing. [Green is said to be a liberal Republican.]

A writer in the St. Paul *Press* tells a new story of Horace Greely. Horace wrote a note to a brother editor in New York whose writing was equally illegible with his own. The recipient of the note not being able to read it, sent it back by the same messenger to Mr. Greeley for elucidation. Supposing it to be the answer to his own note, Mr. Greeley looked over it but likewise was unable to read it, and said to the boy: "Go take it back. What does the damned fool mean? "Yes sir," said the boy, "that is just what *he* says."

Six millions of Americans over ten years of age engaged in farming are taxed an average of about forty-seven per cent. on all they buy, and very heavily on what they sell, for the encouragement of the industries which give employment to 2,700,000 other Americans. The farmer pays this average percentage on his tools, his fencing, his household utensils, his clothing—on about everything, in fact, that he buys.—*Wilmington Journal.*

HEIRS FOR $50,000 WANTED.—A seedy looking old man (a native of Ireland,) who lived over a grocery on Court and Schermerhorn streets, Brooklyn, whom his neighbors considered very poor, is dead, leaving $50,000 in different savings banks, and an equal amount in real estate. His name is Neil Doughty. His relatives are unknown. If he had any, they did not cultivate his acquaintace.—*N. Y. Letter.*

A Paris retail and notion store employs a force of 1,300 clerks and 215 porters, and its trade require, for its proper transaction, the use of 35 wagons and 83 horses. All the employees dine at the establishment, and a number of them are lodged there also.

The Detroit *Free Press* says there was more wheat marketted during last week than any previous six days in Michigan. Farmers grumble at the low prices, but the large yield per acre puts more money in their hands than they got for the crop of 1873.

STATE ITEMS.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: There was quite a "stir" in Court on Tuesday last. A jury had convicted a negro of larceny, when, to the surprise of all present in the court-room, ex-Judge Clark made a motion for a new trial on the ground, as he put it, "that the jury had convicted the boy because he was black, and that had he been a white boy he would doubtless have been acquitted." Judge Seymour very properly interrupted the ex-Judge, and pronounced the verdict a just one, fully in accordance with the evidence, and in so doing administered a well-deserved rebuke, which itself exhonerates the jury of the infamous allegation that they had rendered a false verdict. Solicitor Moore also expressed regrets that such insinuations should be made against a jury of intelligent men who had only rendered a proper verdict. The gentlemen composing the jury manifested a great deal of indignation at ex-Judge Clarke's conduct, inasmuch as it directly accused each and every one of them of perjury. But we are glad to learn that no resentment was attempted.

The Hickory *Press* says: The ticket agent of the circus says there were nearly six thousand under the canvass, and we know at least one-third did not see the inside show. Numbers of men and women, of fifty and sixty years of age, from the mountain counties, saw the circus for the first time. It would have paid the illustrated press to have had their artist on hand. Every conceivable kind of vehicle, from a modern buggy to an old fashioned sled, could be found in the conglomerated mass of conveyances.—Considering its size, the crowd was unusually quiet and orderly. Little or no fighting, and not a great deal of drunkenness.

The Salisbury Watchman says: The body of the man found in the creek at Rumple's bridge, reported in this paper last week, has been identified as the remains of J. O. McFee. He is known in the Circuit Court of the United States first, as a prisoner, charged with counterfeiting; and next, as an accused, turning States evidence against other parties charged with counterfeiting. He was released from imprisonment at Statesville, last Spring, but was bound over in a bond and security for his appearance at the Fall Term to give evidence.

The protracted meeting at Jersey meeting house in Davidson county, recently resulted in the conversion of a large number of persons.—On Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Jordan, assisted by Rev. Mr. Richardson, baptised, by immersion, sixty-seven persons, two of them colored. They were of all ages from ten to sixty years, male and female. They marched in procession to the stream. The scene was extraordinary, not only as to the number to be baptised, but also in respect to the feeling manifested by the great assembly who were present.—*Watchman.*

The Hickory *Press* says: Mr. W. M. Puett, of Lenoir, laid on our table, last week, a beautiful specimen of asbestos that came from a vein of this mineral in Caldwell county. This mineral can be woven into cloth. The cloth is of course incumbustible, hence the ancients used asbestos cloth to wrap up the bodies of their dead when they were burned so the ashes could be saved. If cremation becomes popular, an asbestos mine will be a fortune.

The Hickory *Press* says: The Rev. G. H. Moody, a Baptist minister of Caldwell county, is a remarkable man. When Mr. Moody was 32 years old, and had a wife and four children, he felt called to study for the ministry. He left his family and spent two years at the Baptist Theological seminary at Greenville, S. C. After leaving the institution he taught school till he had raised money enough to pay every cent due for his course in the Seminary. He now preaches in four counties and Maj. Graham informs us that he frequently walks twenty-seven miles and preaches three sermons all the same day,

It is estimated that at least 100,000 bushels of corn have been destroyed in the lowland of Cape Fear by the recent heavy freshet.

FALL 1874. FALL 1874.

M. H. LANGFELD,

WINSTON, N. C.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I have now on hand, and am receiving one of THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF MERCHANDISE ever offered in this market, and every one would do well to call on me before purchasing their Fall supplies. I took greater care in selecting this stock of Goods than I have ever done heretofore, and can safely promise to sell you goods at least from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in this place, as I buy for cash only. My stock consists in part of the following

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods—I took particular pains in this line, and offer to the Ladies the following Goods, at as low prices as they can be purchased in any Northern city: Black and colored Silks, Irish Poplins, Empress Cloth, Cashmeres, Satins, French Merinos, all wool Delains, Plaid Poplins. I make BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY. Prints, with and without sidebands, Ginghams, Plaid Osnaburg, Wool and Canton Flannel, all colors of Opera Flannel, Cambrics, all grades of Bedticking, from 12½ to 60 cents per yard.

Bleached and Unbleached Domestics 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Goods in prices ranging from 8 to 25 cents per yard., and an extra discount by the piece. Sheeting and Pillow-casing. 10-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 5-4, a large assortment, and very low. Table-cloths, Towels and Napkins, all qualities, and at very low prices.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS & NOTIONS!

I cannot be excelled in this line. I keep almost everything, and it would take up too much space to mention all. All I can say is: Ask for anything in that line and I think I can suit you.

PIECE GOODS!

All kinds of Cashmeres, Kerseys, Broadcloth, Doeskins, Satinets, Cassinet, Ladies' Cloth. Waterproof in green, *blue, gold, gray and black*; Jeans, and in fact all that could be asked for, and at prices to suit everybody.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

As heretofore, so have I made it again my aim this season to have the BEST AND LATEST STYLES of

Ready-made Clothing

in the city. We have a full line in Men's Boy's, Youth's and Children's Suits of all qualities and prices. Gentlemen, if you want to buy a FINE SUIT which fits well, and at a reasonable price, go to

LANGFELD'S STORE

and you will certainly get suited—my aim is to please all. In connection with my Clothing Department I keep a fine assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

such as white Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Bows, Scarfs and Ties, Suspenders, linen and paper Collars and Cuffs, and all kinds of Goods belonging in this line and to make your outfit complete.

BOOTS & SHOES!

We have in store an assortment of Boots and Shoes that cannot be excelled! Ladies Shoes, cloth button Gaiters, lace Gaiters, Morocco button Gaiters and Shoes and calfskin Shoes. In men's wear we have Gaiters, Oxford Ties, English Ties, Balmorals, Brogans, fine calf Boots, kip and grain Boots, India Rubber Over-Shoes. In Misses' Boy's and Children's wear we have a complete assortment at prices to suit all.

OUR STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS

is heavy, and we feel confident of being able to suit all in style and price.

WINSTON, N. C., OCTOBER 22, 1874.—43.

LCOAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 8, a. m.; due every day, except Sunday, by 5.30, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday: by 3,p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7, a. m. due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Panther Creek mail, *via* Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7, a. m.; due, by 8, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

☞ Dried Blackberries, 9 cents per pound.
Dried Cherries, 20 to 25 cents " "
Dried Apples, 4 to 10 cents " "
Dried Peaches Pealed 12 to 22 cents " "
Dried Peaches (½) Unpealed 6 cents " "

Col. BELO of the Galveston, (Texas) *News*, called on us on Saturday last. He represents his paper as in a flourishing condition. The *News* is the most popular paper in the lone Star State.

The Col. and family are on a visit to their relations in this place.

THE FALL TRADE is quite brisk. Country produce coming in freely and bringing fair prices. Our merchants are offering bargains. Do not fail to give them a call.

THE WEATHER is delightful since the rain on Saturday last.

J. L. FULKERSON offers extra inducements in the line of Shawls, Alpacas, &c. Call on him before the assortment is broken. No doubt you have seen his circular.

BLICK, the Notion Man, is opening a large assortment of goods in his line.

POSSUM HUNTING is all the rage hereabouts just now. Several fine specimens caught every night.

WILD GRAPES are plentiful in the forest and hedge rows. They make an excellent wine.

JAS. R. DODGE, Esq. and lady returned from Yadkin county on Tuesday, and took rooms at the Salem Hotel. Left for their New York home Wednesday morning.

PROF. GUSS RICH, the Magician, plays in Asheville this week. The Professor will astonish the mountain folks, by giving them a genuine touch of the marvelous.

THE SALEM CORNET BAND goes to the Border Fair at Danville, week after next.

BISHOP E. A. DESCHWEINITZ preached an excellent sermon on last Sunday.

"Praise Meeting" in the evening. The church was well filled with an attentive congregation.

THE VISITORS to the State Fair from this section all seemed [illegible] enjoyed themselves very much.

MR. PHILLIPS, the Pump maker, is preparing to erect a dwelling, the first in West Salem. These lots are offered at reasonable rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—M. H. Langfeld, of Winston, advertises his extensive stock of new Fall and Winter Goods in the *Press*. His stock embraces a full line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

TOBACCO BURNT.—The Danbury *Reporter* informs us that Capt. H. R. Carroll, of Stokes county, had a barn of fine tobacco burnt on the night of the 7th inst.

THE MOUNT AIRY WATCHMAN, is the name selected for a new Conservative paper to be published at Mt Airy, Surry county, the first number of which is to appear some time this month. The prospectus is before us, the names of the editor and proprietor, not yet being given. Success to the enterprise.

CHANGED.—See changes in the arrival of the mail and office hours.

TOTAL ECLIPSE.—There will be a total eclipse of the moon, on Sunday morning next, commencing 8 minutes after 2 o'clock. See Almanac.

CAPE FEAR BANK *vs.* FORSYTH COUNTY.—The case of the Cape Fear Bank against Forsyth County to recover money borrowed during the war, was decided at the recent term of the Federal Court at Greensboro in favor of the county.

TOBACCO.—Prices have somewhat declined.

☞ A friend handed us a copy of the *Christian Weekly*, published by the American Tract Society, containing an account of the late New Orleans affair, written by an ex-U. S. Naval officer, for which we regret not having room this week. Will publish it in our next issue.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER.—"Pictures from Florida" is the title of the "Great South" paper in Scribner's for November. The illustrations are numerous and striking, and the information with regard to the raising of fruit and the health-giving qualities of the climate is interesting and timely. A curious little illustrated paper in the same number tells about the celebrated Roman Catholic "Miracle of Lourdes." There is a portrait and sketch of, and a poem by, J. T. Trowbridge, author of "The Vagabonds" and the "Jack Hazard" stories; a scene from Dr. Holland's "Mistress of the Manse," with illustration; more of Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island;" and (a pleasing announcement to many readers) the beginning of Saxe Holm's "My Tourmaline," a story which will run through three or four numbers. A brief biographical and critical sketch of Richard Wagner, (the famous composer, is written by Mr. Hueffer, the well known London critic, author of the book entitled "The Music of the Future." There are short stories by Boyesen ("The Story of an Outcast,") and Stockton ("Rudder Grange"), and this number gives a second paper of "Recollections of Charles Sumner," by his private secretary, Mr. Johnson.

The November number begins a new volume, and the publishers make some interesting announcements for the new year, including a serial by Dr. Holland, called "The Story of Seven-oaks," and a series of illustrated articles, entitled "A Farmer's Vacation Abroad." $4 a year.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., October 1st, 1874.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Lucenia M Butner, Mrs Flora E Courie, Miss Syntha L Crews, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Mollie Hilton, Miss Losahon Jarvis, Mrs Mary L Lea, Sally Rothrock (col) care of Dr. Rothrock, Mrs Agnes Wooding.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

S J Brown, T J Brown, George Conrad, Adam Conrad, (col), C Z Davis, D W Fuller, Peter Fields, Henry Golding, Charles Gibson, M J Hoffman, Jr, J P Hannah, Sandy Kelly, Jesse Knouse, Nelson Lee (col), Ben Lome, Hugh R McAully, Thos Richardson, George W Spurgeon, P Deswinetz, George M Teague, A G Whicker, J A White, Grewn Young.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	100 a 0 00	Salt	1 65 a 1 65
Wheat,	1 35 a 1 40	" American,	0 00
Flour,	3 50 a 3 75	Candles ada.	18 a 20
Meal,	2¼ a 3	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Chop,	2¼ a 2½	" Kerosene,	22 a 40
Bacon,	10½ a 00	Sheetings, Fries' B.	9
Pork,	7 00 a 8.00	" " A	10
Lard,	12½ a 15	Yarn, Fries,	0 00 a 1 25
Eggs,	00 a 15	Iron,	5½ a 6
Molasses,	38 a 50	Nails,	6 a 6½
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	Calf Skins, green,	15 cts.
" Mount.	15 a 20	Tallow,	8 a 10
Butter,	25 a 25	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Peas,	75 a 00	Clover Seed,	0 00 a 9 00
Apples, green,	00 a 50	Home grown;	0.00 a 0.00
dried,	4 a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
Potatoes, sw.	75 a 00	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
" irish,	100 a 000	Shingles,	
Coffee,	25 a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.50
Sugar,	8 a 15	Hay, per cwt.	40 a 00
" crushed,	15 a 18	Rags,	2½ a
Dried peel., peach.,	12½ a 22	Butter Beans,	13
" unpeel ½ "	6 a 8	Dried Cherries	20 to 25
Dried Blackberries,	9		

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Common Lugs	$ 5 75 to 6 50
Good "	7 00 to 10 00
Smokers "	11 00 to 16 00
Fancy Smokers	20 00 to 28 00
Common Leaf	8 00 to 11 00
Medium Wrappers	14 00 to 16 00
Mahogany "	25 00 to 35 00
Yellow "	40 00 to 75 00

Danville Tobacco Market.

Lugs—Very Common,	$8.00 to $10.00
" Good, "	12.00 to 14.00
" Bright, "	15.00 to 20.00
" " Smokers,	20.00 to 30.00
Leaf—Common,	12.00 to 15.00
" Good,	15.00 to 18.00
" " Rich waxy,	18.00 to 20.00
" Common Bright	40.00 to 50.00
" Good,	50.00 to 60.00
" Fancy wrappers,	80.00 to 120 00

Richmond Tobacco Market.

BLACK.

Lugs—Very common	$ 6 00 to 7 00
Medium to good	7 50 to 9 00
Extra	9 50 to 10 00
Leaf—Common	9 00 to 10 00
Medium	10 50 to 12 00
Good	12 00 to 15 00
Fine	15 50 to 17 00
Extra selections	17 50 to 18 00

BRIGHT.

Lugs—Common	9 00 to 12
Medium to good	12 50 to 20 00
Fine smoking	22 50 to 35 00
Extra smoking	37 50 to 40 00
Leaf—Common to medium	10 00 to 12 00
Good to fine	12 50 to 16 00
Extra fillers	17 00 to 20 00
Wrappers—Common	18 00 to 25 00
Medium to fine	45 00 to 75 00
Extra	80 00 to 150 00

MAHOGANY.

Wrappers—Common to medium	15 00 to 22 50
Good to fine	25 00 to 40 00
Extra	45 00 to 60 00

New York, Oct. 17.—Cotton, 15½ a 15½ Flour, $5 30 to $6 15; Corn, 97 a 98; Wheat $1 22 a $1 47; Gold, $000 a $109½

Charlotte, Oct. 19.—Bacon 15 a 16 Flour, $3 50 a $3 75; Corn, 110 a 115; Oats, 85 a 90; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Brandy, $1 75 a 2 00; Peas, $1 00 a 0 00; Lard, 12 a 13.

Richmond, Oct. 19.—Wheat, $130 a $1 60; Corn a 1 05; Oats 66 a 00; Flour $5 50 a $6 00.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13.—Bacon 15 a 18 Flour, $5.00 a $6 50; Corn 0 95 a 1 00; Oats 80 a 00; Rye, $0 00; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Lard, 15 a 16; Whisky, $0 00; Brandy, $0 00; a $00; Salt, $1 65 a 0 00.

LAND FOR SALE!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, in Vienna Township, Forsyth County, N. C., containing about 100 acres, GOOD GRAIN AND TOBACCO LAND, 20 acres of which is GOOD BOTTOM LAND.

There is a good Orchard and comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises.

WILSON HAUSER,
Vienna P. O., Forsyth Co., N. C.
Oct. 8, 1874.-4 1

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.

Unusual Attractions
—AT—
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
Millinery Store.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter HATS AND BONNETS,
Sashes and Ribbons,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment o LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**
Salem, N. C., Oct. 8, 1874. 41-tf.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the - - BOOKSTORE

AGENTS! We wish to employ energetic and responsible Agents to canvass for the PRESS.

BOOKS AT COST.

Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons "
" Practical "
" University "
" Intellectual "
Smith's
Wilson's Primer,
Wilson's Speller,
First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.

The above books will be sold at cost and carriage if early application be made at the
Jan. 1874. BOOK STORE.

CIGARS. Those CIGARS at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE are a very superior article.

FOG; BEING the name of the latest style of NOTE PAPER, with ENVELOPES to match. At the BOOKSTORE.

WANTED. A GOOD MILLER to take charge of "Brushy Fork Mill." Good recommendations required. Apply to W. J. COOPER, Salem, N. C.

PAPER. New style Initial Letter Paper at the SALEM BOOK STORE, from 20 cents up to $1 per box.
ALSO
MEMORANDUMS. } Ladies' and Gentlemen's, fine.
AND
BLOTTERS. Dreka's Dictionary Blotter, or combination of Word Book with Blotting Case.

MUSIC A FRESH SUPPLY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, CHEAP FOR CASH. **MUSIC**

WANTED.

AN AGENT FOR THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

THIS is a FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE, and has been recently reduced $25 in price, which, with various other advantages over any other machine, makes it one of the most desirable to represent.

☞ Liberal terms made known by application to
F. G. CARTLAND, Gen'l Agent,
Oct. 15 1874—42-3t-pd. Greensboro, N. C.

White Wash Brushes.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR WHITE WASH BRUSHES
Just received at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
May 21, 1874.

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the BOOKSTORE.

HISTORIES.—Goodrich's History of the World,—History of England, at the Salem Bookstore.

PADS.—Blotting Pads, assorted—at the Salem Bookstore.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety at the Salem Bookstore.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the [illegible]

Tilstle Edition Waverly Novels.
Sold only by subscription. Two Volumes per month. Apply to L. V. & E. T. Blum Agents, Salem, N. C.

TO PRINTERS.

ABOUT 200 pounds Long Primer like the following line, at 30 cents per pound.
Books and Stationery at the Bookstore.
Enquire at this office.

Blanks!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the PRESS office.

LIVER CURE.—"Simmons' Hepatic Compound or Liver Cure," to be had at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, wholesale and retail.

FRESH GRAPES DURING THE SEASON.—At C. W. Vogler's establishment can be had Linville's fine Grapes, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ONLY 50 CENTS.—The PRESS for three months

PATTERSON & CO.,

SALEM, N. C.,

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.

WE return to all of our customers grateful thanks for a very large Summer and Fall Trade. Our STOCK is now full in all kinds of Merchandise, and prices are more inviting than ever.

Every week brings fresh arrivals of SEASONABLE GOODS, and by the 15th of October we expect to have in store our

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

COMPRISING VERY FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We invite the attention of all. Every effort will be used to please customers, and articles not in our line will be ordered at one from the most reliable houses in the Northern cities.

HONESTY, INDUSTRY AND POLITENESS ARE OUR WATCHWORDS.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Bacon, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Feathers, &c., Taken in Exchange for Goods, at

HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

Do not dispose of your Produce before giving us a call. Where parties need money, liberal cash advances will be made on desirable produce.

FRIES' GOODS of all kinds kept constantly on hand, at Factory prices.

PATTERSON & CO.

SALEM, N. C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1874.

Sentinel and Republican copy.

NOTICE!

Valuable Flouring Mill FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will offer for sale, on the premises, at public auction, on the **20th day of November, 1874,** the VALUABLE SALEM FLOURING MILL, owned by L. R. Brietz and J. N. Blum, dec'd., situate in the lower part of Salem, and well and favorably known as "The Salem Mill."

Terms made known on day of sale.

Persons desiring information in regard to the above property will apply to either of the undersigned.

W. J. COOPER,
H. L. BLUM,
Administrators of J. N. Blum, dec'd.
L. R. BRIETZ.

This 1st October, 1874.—41-ts.

NOTICE.

SALE OF
Personal Property.

THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale, at the residence of the late John N. Blum, on THE 20th OF NOVEMBER, 1874, the following personal property belonging to said estate:—

One Horse, two Cows, two one-horse Wagons, one two-horse Wagon, one Rockaway, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture, embracing Desk and Bookcase, Bureau, Bedsteads, Spinning Wheels, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

W. J. COOPER, } Administrators,
[illegible] BLUM }

NOTICE.

BRUSHY FORK MILLS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale that VALUABLE PROPERTY known as the BRUSHY FORK MILLS, situated within two miles of Salem, belonging to the estate of J. N. Blum, dec'd., both GRIST and SAW MILL.

The tract contains some 440 Acres, more or less, a large portion of which is well timbered woodland.

Apply to W. J. COOPER, } Administrators.
H. L. BLUM, }
Oct. 8, 1874.-41-ts.

NOTICE.

HAVING duly qualified as administrators of the estate of J. N. Blum, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are requested to make payment at once, otherwise the claims will be put out for collection. And all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly proven, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. J. COOPER, } Administrators.
H. L. BLUM. }
This, 18th September, 1874.-39-6w.

NEW GOODS. **1874.** FALL AND WINTER

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID LINE OF
New & Seasonable DRESS GOODS,
many of which are of very superior quality.

Particular attention is called to an extra article of BLACK **BOMBAZINE and PURE BLACK MOHAIRS,** finest quality offered in this market.

Also all wool POPLINS, or Empress Cloths in variety of colors. A fine line of **CASHMERE, SERGES, DeBEGE, REPS** and **ALPACAS** in new colors.

Opera Cloths, Repellents and Sackings.

Also large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, new styles.

☞ **Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see.**

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1874.

WOMMACK & CO.,

WILL SOON RECEIVE

Their Large Stock

OF

Fall & Winter Goods

AT SALEM AND CLEMMONSVILLE.

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

SALEM, N. C.

WE have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of LADIES', MISSES, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SERGE. LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish

These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of the customers.

☞ We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade goods,—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIES, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHURS, &c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot get a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our commoner grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Plough Shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜
☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

THE SPRING TRADE IS OPEN, AND

J. BLICKENDERFER,

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

It is unnecessary to name all the different lines of goods in Store; it is enough to say that anything ever found in a

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE CAN BE HAD HERE.

☞ **New Styles of Goods received every few days.**

J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C. May 7, 1874. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries & General Merchandise.

Are sole agents in Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Davie counties for the sale of "WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO," and "SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO."

Also keep for sale "GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS," PERUVIAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER and other fertilizers.

Agents for the FARMER'S FRIEND and WATT PLOWS. We guarantee every plow sold to give satisfaction. ☞ All Fertilizers and Plows are sold at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

Greensboro Cooking Stoves, at Factory Prices.

Our Ware-houses are on Shallow Ford Street, one door west of our Store, the other on the east side o town, at the terminus of the Railroad.

☞ **Agents for "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Va." A good, safe and reliable Company**
February, 19, 1874.-8tf.

THE SALEM ALMANAC IS THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR ALMANAC IN THE STATE.

BLUM'S

Farmer's & Planter's

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1875.

☞ The increased edition of this Almanac, will enable us to supply all demands.

For sale wholesale and retail by

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT will be given in the City of Greensboro, N. C., *December* 31, 1874, for the purpose of erecting an

Odd Fellows Temple.

The Grand Gift is the

Benbow House,

WORTH $60,000.00,

GRAND CASH GIFT

$10,000.

Real Estate Gifts,	**$81,500**
Cash "	**$8,500**

Only 100,000 tickets to be issued.

Price of Tickets $2 50.

AGENTS WANTED.

☞ For further particulars, address the Manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
36 Manager.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at close of business, October 2nd, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$203,911 39
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	20,265 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts,	32,419 07
" " " other National Banks,	478 32
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	450 00
Current expenses, and taxes paid,	483 47
Checks and other Cash Items,	20,666 91
Bills of other National Banks,	100 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels,)	298 86
Specie, (including gold treasury notes),	4,000 00
Legal Tender Notes,	24,200 00
Total,	$457,273 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	16,000 00
Other undivided profits,	11,287 91
National Bank Notes outstanding,	135,000 00
Individual Deposits,	59,227 95
Time certificates of deposit,	85,757 16
Total,	$457,273 02

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of October, 1874. AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:

I. G. LASH,
J. W. HUNTER, } Directors.
E. BELO,

THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST

Ellison Creek Nurseries.

SITUATED 2 MILES SOUTH OF LEWISVILLE, FORSYTH COUNTY, and 5 MILES NORTH-WEST OF CLEMMONSVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.,

First established in 1862, *by* R. L. CRAFT. *Named, enlarged and improved,* 1870, *by* R. L. CRAFT *and* J. P. BINKLY, *the present proprietors.*

We take pleasure in stating to our friends and the public generally, that we have on hand for sale during the fall of 1874 and Spring of 1875, a very fine lot of

FRUIT TREES and GRAPE VINES.

For the accommodation of those who wish to plant trees or vines, and have not the money on hand, we will take Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats or Bacon in exchange for trees at ruling prices.

Great pains have been taken to select only the best and most reliable varieties.

Examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars address

R. L. CRAFT, }
J. P. BINKLY, } Proprietors,
Lewisville, Forsyth Co., N. C

Sept, 17, 1874.-38-3m.

PEPPER, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Cinnamon, } **FRESH AND GENUINE,** P. O. BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.

Musical Instruments

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR.

VARNISH AT ZEVELY'S. All in need of VARNISH of a superior quality, can be accommodated at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

FOR SALE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At Zevely's Drug Store,
At Manufacturer's Prices.

---

50 ct. BOOKS BY MAIL.

DeWitt's Perfect Orator,
Webster's Business Man,
American Farrier and Horse Doctor,
Horse Tamer and Farrier,
Home Cook Book,
Fortune Telling by Cards,
Parlor Tricks with Cards,
The Parlor Magician.

Address, with price enclosed,

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
March 12, 1874. Salem, N. C.

POND'S EXTRACT

CURES

Neuralgia, Piles, Headache,
Diarrhœa, Boils, Soreness,
Lameness, Burns, Sprains,
Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,
Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,
ETC.

CURED BY **POND'S EXTRACT**

Great Family Medicines.

Dr. GREEN'S FIT CURE!

The Great Remedy for Epilepsy,

CURES

Fits, Spasms, Convulsions and Nervous Wakefulness, acts promptly, often arresting the Fits from the first day's use, even where they have existed for years.

COMPOUND EX. CORYDALIS!

The Great Vegetable Alterative,

CURES

Scrofula, Secondary Syphalis, Eruptions on the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure Blood.

MEDICATED HONEY!

A Sovereign Balm for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the air-passages and Lungs. By its timely use many supposed cases of Consumption are promptly relieved and the Lungs restored to health.

NEURALGIA SPECIFIC!

A prominent, positive and permanent relief for the excruciating pains of Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sciatica.

Prepared only by

Drs. GREEN, LINDEY & BENTEY,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

For Sale at the BOOK STORE.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to

PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements fo HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for al the printing they have to do, as it will mate rially reduce the prices.

F. G. CARTLAND,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,

HIGH POINT, N. C.

THIS has been long tested as a first-class and thoroughly reliable Family Sewing Machine, doing heavy as well as the finest of work, is the only one

Having the Reversable Feed,

and can be furnished as a side or back feed Machine. The prices are reduced $25 00, so as to bring it within reach of all who need a first-class

MACHINE.

Clubs of three or more are allowed a still

FURTHER REDUCTION,

which can be ascertained by application at this office.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction

GUARANTEED.

Liberal arrangements will be made with reliable parties to act as agents.

NEW GARDEN, 7th Mo., 28th, 1874.

This is to certify that we have used the Florence Sewing Machine at this institution for about one year. Having previously used several other kinds, we have found none which so fully meets the demand for heavy and light work at the same time running so quietly and easily, and we take pleasure in recommending the Florence to all who are in need of a reliable Sewing Machine.

ELIZABETH A. COX,
Matron New Garden Boarding School.

Sept. 17, 1874.-38—

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and ad joining Counties.

☞ Pays special attention to the settlement o Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court-House. 6-1y.

LUMBER, SHINGLES and BRICK.

WE have now, and expect to keep constantly on hand for sale at our MILL IN SALEM, a large lot of SAWED OAK AND PINE LUMBER of almost any size and quality, both *green and dried.*

We have also on hand a large lot of SHINGLES and BRICK which we will sell at reasonable rates.

We are prepared to furnish parties wishing to build, with any material they may desire, in quantities large or small, immediately or at short notice.

PLANING, MATCHING, and all kinds of WOOD WORK done promptly, and at reasonable rates.

FOGLE BROS.

Salem, N. C., May 28, 1874.-22-tf.

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to

Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES

PUMP Making and Repairing.

THE undersigned is prepared to make NEW PUMPS, and do GENERAL REPAIRING, such as putting in NEW STOCKS, PLUNGERS, VALVES, &c., at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Orders respectfully solicited.

Agent for the well known "Cucumber Pump."

J. T. PHILLIPS.

Salem Forsyth Co. Sept. 3, 1874. 36-tf

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, July 26th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Charlotte,	7.45 P. M.	8.35 A. M
" Air-line Junction,	8.15 "	8.56 "
" Salisbury,	10.44 "	10.54 "
" Greensboro,	2.15 A. M.	1.15 P. M.
" Danville,	5.13 "	3.36 "
" Dundee,	5.25 "	3.48 "
" Burkville,	11.30 "	
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P.M.	11.04 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	11.45 P. M
" Burkville,	4.41 "	2.52 A. M
" Dundee,	9.25 "	8.33 "
" Danville,	9.29 "	8.37 A. M
" Greensboro,	12.20 A. M.	11.15 "
" Salisbury,	3.15 "	1.35 P. M
" Air-line Junction,	6.15 "	3.50 "
Arrive Charlotte,	6. 22 A. M.	3.55 "

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.		
Leave Greensboro,	2.15 A. M	Arrive	11.15 A. M
" Comp'y Shops,	4.00 "	Leaves	10.00 "
" Raleigh,	8.10 A. M.	"	5.51 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	10.20 "	"	2.30 P. M

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro, - - -	1.30, A. M.
Arrive at Salem, - - -	3.20 A. M.
Leave Salem - - -	9.20, P. M.
Arrive at Greensboro, - - -	10.30. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.40 P. M., connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Rates of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.35, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35. a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58. a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address

S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
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[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

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ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		75,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		25,000
5 CASH GIFTS,	$20,000 each,	100,000
10 CASH GIFTS,	10,000 each,	100,000
15 CASH GIFTS,	10,000 each,	140,000
20 CASH GIFTS,	5,000 each,	100,000
25 CASH GIFTS,	4,000 each,	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS,	3,000 each,	90,000
50 CASH GIFTS,	2,000 each,	100,000
100 CASH GIFTS,	1,000 each,	100,000
240 CASH GIFTS,	500 each,	120,000
500 CASH GIFTS,	100 each,	50,000
19,000 CASH GIFTS,	50 each,	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	$ 50 00
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Tenths, or each Coupon,	5 00
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Top-Buggies, Turn-out-Seat Buggies,
Phaetons, Two-Seat Wagons, Cabriolets,
Barouches, Rockaways, &c. &c.

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Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

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at the BOOK STORE

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THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

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[42-]

R. R. R.

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In from One to Twenty Minutes.

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after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
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HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers [aided by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Acne, Bla k Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of waste, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

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perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. **Warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.**

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system, from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

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VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

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Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminities, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work.

The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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OR

LIVER CURE,

For all derangements of the Kidney's, Skin, Stomach, Bowels, &c., it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless and effective. This medicine is pronounced by Dr. C. A. SIMMONS, the former proprietor of Simmons' Liver Regulator, as being far superior to it or any other Liver Medicine now offered the public. For sale wholesale and retail at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, at Manufacturer's prices.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

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The Advance is no new and untried machine, but one that is favorably known in almost every county in North Carolina and in all kinds of localities, from the swamps of Eastern North Carolina to the rugged mountains of the Blue Ridge. Send for circular to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

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is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*

Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

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FINE CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

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FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

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Feb. 5, 1874.-6.

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HERRING'S NEW PATENT

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March 12, 1874.-11-6m.

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METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

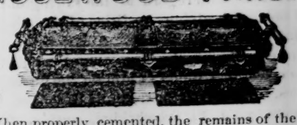
For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE

MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS,

AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

ROSEWOOD FINISH



When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND M'F'G. COMPANY,

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DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Largest Stock Kept in the County.

SALEM, N. C.

Feb. 12, 1874.-7tf.